

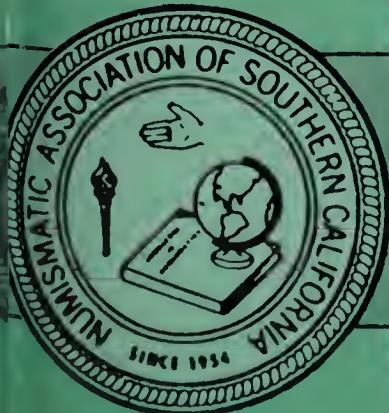


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Numismatic Association of Southern California

**THE N.A.S.C.
QUARTERLY**



SUMMER 1981

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

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Numismatic Association of Southern California**

Year XX111

Summer 1981

No. 2

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THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE



I would like to explain why the cedar tree is on the front cover of the Quarterly. This tree is used by the country of Lebanon on its postage stamps and flag. This is also the country from which my parents came and is my heritage.

The main N.A.S.C. activity is centered around the January convention. This has been the only opportunity for the membership to help out the N.A.S.C. and to make their desires known. You should let your feelings be known then or soon after on what you would like to do for the organization. Since the committees are picked before the first board meeting, the only thing that I can suggest at this point, is to ask the different chairmen if they need any assistance.

The Board voted and passed on the Gold Drawing for this coming convention. Now it's up to the clubs to take advantage of this and make some money for their club. I know that many of the clubs can use this money. I urge you to get involved and sell the tickets to help build up your club treasury. This drawing is for you and your clubs.

I know from the last board meeting that all the Policy and Procedures weren't turned in. Please do get them in as the new Chairman will need them to do his committee work. They should be turned in to the Recording Secretary.

The club workshop will be held again this coming year with Tom Fitzgerald in charge. It promises to be very educational. For those of you that have never been, try it out and attend this year. Who knows, you might like it. The N.A.S.C. is seeking out current and prospective officers to be there to further strengthen the coin clubs and numismatics.

See you all at the June meeting.



EDITOR'S PAGE



The flood of articles coming to your Editor is definitely overwhelming. I really do need those articles from each of you. We are trying to keep the issue size at our new goal of 40 pages and we may not make it next time. It takes about 90 doubled spaced typewritten pages for each issue. Your help will be appreciated by the staff of the Quarterly and all the readers.

This issue features articles from other club publications. The articles were picked from specialty clubs who do not belong to NASC. This will give our members a look at what some of the other clubs are doing. There are lots of clubs in existence and we have picked two which we hope will be unknown to most of our members. Each of these clubs specialize in a rather narrow field of numismatics and if they are of interest to you, feel free to contact them directly as we have provided mailing addresses for each of them. Please mention the NASC Quarterly when contacting them. There are other clubs in existence that serve other numismatic specialties and if you have an interest in any of them, let your Editor know and we will try to get information and run an article from their publication.

Dr. Sol Taylor has presented another viewpoint to the grading problem in a letter to the Editor which is printed in this issue and should be of interest to all. By the way, keep writing those letters to the ANA and the numismatic publications so that they know that we really care and want something done about overgrading.

Les Fox, of "Silver Dollar Fortune-Telling" fame, is carrying on a very active fight for honesty in the coin business which includes being sued for his rather blunt comments about dealer practices. He is warning all collectors to look out for ads that promise profits to people who buy coins from the advertiser. He also warns about dealers who make up current buy-sell lists that proportion to be current market values and have no relation to the prices dealers are really paying. A third form of ripoff is the dealer who advertises in non-numismatic publications and offers "great deals"; they will sell you a package of coins worth \$3-10.00 for only \$199.95 plus postage. They will always tell you that the deal is so good that they would lose money if they had to pay postage. Do not laugh too hard. I have been asked about some of these deals by our members and know of a couple of people who have been stuck.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Austin".

Letters to the Editor

Editor – NASC Quarterly

I feel as does Abe Kosoff (NASC Quarterly Spring, 1981), that grading represents the sore spot in the coin business. Like Mr. Kosoff, I can relate many examples of the vast difference between "buying" and "selling". Many dealers seem to grade everything they try to buy as MS60 or less and sell everything they own for MS65 or better.

To correct that aspect of the problem, YOU need to be educated. You need to know what MS65 really looks like – under a glass and without a glass. You need to know the series of coins, the specific dates, and the various mints which produced the coins. These signatures tell a lot about what is expected in the MS65 coin.

You will note that the major area of the grading problem focuses on the uncirculated (or near uncirculated) coins. The OFFICIAL ANA GRADING GUIDE, to which I made some small contribution, does a creditable job on all grades from FAIR to EXTRA FINE. It requires a more personal knowledge to tackle the MS- grades.

So take your grading guide. Go from one series to the next and mark in the margins little notes about what to look for to see if the coin is really MS-65. In each series there are some dates that are poorly struck or struck from dies of lesser quality. Know which years they are. For some series, there are very good books available – especially the silver dollars and commemorative halves. Several authors have published excellent detailed books on these two series. Kamal Ahwash has a large series on the Liberty Seated coinage – denomination-by-denomination and year-by-year. It is quite an encyclopedia.

Then you can attend a grading seminar. The ANA sponsors one every summer for the past ten years or so. I was fortunate to have conducted the grading seminar at the ANA summer program in 1975, 1976, and 1977. I also conduct the annual grading seminar at Chapman College. The third annual grading seminar will be July 6-8, 1981. Similar seminars have been conducted by the California Numismatic Seminar at Cal Poly, Pomona. Again, I conducted the grading portion in 1974, 1975, and 1976. At these seminars, participants get a chance to see firsthand some AU, MS60 and MS65 coins. They get to see slides and use the microscope or other magnification methods to see details of the minting art. Only by extensive practice and armed with the information from these programs can people begin to cut through the fog of overgrading.

Rather than go series-by-series – essentially a repeat of the grading seminar, I urge all collectors to get educated. As Abe Kosoff so clearly stated, "Hello suckers". Imagine the depth of pension portfolios sitting in banks all over the country waiting to pop out overgraded and grossly undervalued. I personally have done appraisals for some of these pension plans and true, there are some high powered coins sitting in those plans, the invoices often reveal exaggeration in at least one grade level on most of the coins. One holding of note had ten "SELECT BU ROLLS" of a scarce date silver dollar. In examining the coins, most were MS60, a few were MS63, and perhaps no more than two coins per roll were indeed MS65 – thus the price paid was much higher than it should have been and when the time comes to sell, the plan will realize only a fraction of their

expected return. The seller obviously had laden down the investor with a "mixed bag".

We all know similar horror stories — so what can we do?

1. Get yourself a grading guide — any grading guide. Then use it a lot.
2. Go to lots of coin shows and look at lots of coins. Ask to see only MS65 coins. Get to know immediately what makes a coin MS65.
3. Learn to use a good quality 15x or 20x lens. Although the official grading guide states the use of a 3x or 5x glass, you can't see enough fine detail of striking and coruscation with the smaller powered glasses. Wear the glass around your neck or carry it with you in your pocket and use it often.
4. Take at least one grading seminar. A counterfeit detection seminar would also be very worthwhile, but that's another related problem.
5. Don't be afraid to return a coin if it is overgraded or improperly described. Why get stuck? Check out every coin you buy with someone who is willing to give an opinion. If you have to pay — it's still worth it. After all, five years with an MS-60 is not worth it if you think it's five years with an MS-65.
6. Start now — check all your coins. If you own a large amount and bought most of it from a major dealer, let him know some (or whatever) are definitely overgraded. Use ANACS to back up your contention. Get satisfaction. That's what keeps the major dealers in business — giving satisfaction. If you bought it from a private party, another investor, or a non-coin dealer (such as a jeweler), you may have little luck in getting satisfaction.
7. Use ANACS; it's worth it. A coin with ANACS paper will sell much easier and the cost of the certification will more than return itself in the sale of the coin.
8. Get serious about coins in extra fine or even very fine. At the rate everyone is hyping the MS coins, these coins often are bargains, and they are much easier to grade.
9. Subscribe to a coin newsletter. There are several that specialize in tracking coin performances at auctions and private sales and can lead you to solid buys in coins other than the Gem Proofs and Ms-65 coins.
10. Support ANA — become a member; if you are a member, become a life member; if you are a life member, donate some of your surplus books, coins, medals, or memorabilia to the ANA. Write to your ANA about your concerns. P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.
11. Protect your coins once you got what you want — keep them in quality holders, stored in safe dry places. Never store your coins in the kitchen, bathroom, or cellar (for you oldtimers from the East and Midwest). Keep good records of what you have, when you bought them, what you paid, and who you bought them from. These records can be very helpful in telling you (or your family) what to do with your coins if the need arises.

Follow these steps and the grading bugaboo will slowly die away. Good luck.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The following are excerpts from a letter to your Editor from Ken Sampson. Ken is an advertising executive with his own company and a very exceptional artist and has even held one man art shows.

Ken has been the Publicity Coordinator for NASC for several years. The cover of the Quarterly is one of his designs and we can all take pride in it.

Ken's latest task for NASC was to design the medal awarded to the President of NASC at the end of his term. The letter and pictures are in reference to that task.

Dear Austin:

Can you believe it? I finally have a halfway decent photo of the President's Medal to send you. This was my third attempt. For one reason or another, I had problems in photographing it.

It was a fun project to do. Unfortunately I don't get the opportunity to design medals or coins as I certainly would enjoy doing.

Enclosed please find the photos of the silver and the lead proof. They should reproduce OK.

If you need any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Ken Sampson



Lead Proof



Silver

Corresponding Secretary's Report



NEW MEMBERS MEMBERSHIP NUMBER

NUMBER	NAME	SPONSOR
2338	Kerry K. Wetterstrom	Robert Rhue
2339	Roderick Hunt	Flourney Whitten
2340	Larry Harper	Ray Reinoehl
2341	Dr. Dale K. Smith	Carol Linn
2342	James H. Dick	William Wisslead
2343	Neil S. Berman	Ray Reinoehl
2344	Donald W. Whaley	Nona Moore
2345	Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr.	Virginia Hall
2346	Bruce Kutcher	Ray Reinoehl
2347	Lynda K. Bunn	Paul Borack
2348	James Warmus	Ray Reinoehl
2349	A.E. Johnbrier	Ray Reinoehl
2350	Charles E. Cooper, Jr.	Ray Reinoehl
2351	Michael MacDougall	Ray Reinoehl
2352	Ronald W. Brenton	Carol Linn
2353	Don Demarest	Carol Linn
2354	John H. Evergates	Carol Linn
2355	The Coin Shop	Carol Linn
2356	Tony Brunotto	Richard R. Navarro
2357	Benjamin Solow	Carol Linn
2358	Lionel Jacobs	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2359	Stuart H. Goodman	Ray Reinoehl
2360	Michael P. Gumpel	Murray Singer
2361	Suzanne Cerutti	Murray Singer
2362	David L. Lisot	Ray Reinoehl
2363	Aal Pearl	Ray Reinoehl
2364	Robert Lee Rogers	Nona Moore
2365	Robert L. Bosen	William Wisslead
2366	Al C. Strange	Lynda K. Bunn
2367	Paul U. Poulin	William Wisslead
2368	Jonathan Krasny	Velma Reinoehl
2369	Darrell S. Crane	Velma Reinoehl
2370	Paul L. Gianotti	Thomas Tallarico
2371	Robert M. Hackl	Lorna R. Lebold
2372	Larry Engle	Phyllis Duncan
2373	Thomas J. Mauro	Phyllis Duncan

2374	Dieter S. Sauer	Lorna R. Lebold
2375	Jim Weisbaum	Walter Alcott
2376	William R. Kunzweiler	Nona Moore
2377	William D. Johnson	Ray Reinoehl
2378	Leland J. Hayward	Shirley McInnis
2379	Charles L. Stoner	Jerry Rochelo
2380	Barry R. Dicker	Robert Northam
2381	Arthur W. Cockey II	Jerry Rochelo
2382	Betty L. Malmquist	Charles Boothe
2383	Alfred Riley	Paul Borack
2384	Frank A. Gratiano	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2385	T.L. McKewen	Robert Northam
2386	Bunpot J'Kul	Lorna R. Lebold
2387	Douglas Norwood	Jerry Rochelo
2388	John Eyraud	Shirley McInnis
2389	Roger D. Fox	Carol Linn
2390	Jason Black	Paul Borack
2391	Kenneth J. Maloney	Robert Northam
2392	Stephen R. Davis	Paul Borack
2393	Joe P. Papac	Jerry Rochelo
2394	Robert J. Devroy	Jerry Rochelo
2395	Margaret Papac	Jerry Rochelo
2396	J.R. Everson	Nate Bronberg
2397	Lonesome John	Nona Moore
2398	David J. Sklow	William Wisslead
2399	Dick Armstrong	Carol Linn
2400	Joel D. Perlin	Lorna R. Lebold
2401	Jeffrey G. Terry (Jr.)	Lorna R. Lebold
2402	Deborah J. McClam	Lorna R. Lebold
2403	Robert C. Rosenbloom	Lorna R. Lebold
2404	Milton Dinkin	Lorna R. Lebold
2405	Raymond Cissna	Lorna R. Lebold
2406	Kaare Simengaard	Raymond Anthony
2407	Benjamin Kondo, M.D.	Mario Arguijo
2408	Paul L. Smith	Raymond Anthony
2409	Jonathan K. Kern	Lorna R. Lebold
2410	Dennis Jay Kroh	Eric Millman
2411	Anthony L. Triana	Nona Moore

MEMBERS REINSTATED

2183	Robert F. Kennedy Coin Club
1820	John H. Donald

RESIGNED MEMBERS

1931	Karyl McInnis
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NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS

SM 329	John H. Donald
SM 330	Bruce Kutcher

SM 331 Tye Buxton
SM 332 Bunpot J'Kul
SM 333 Benjamin Kondo, M.D.

DECEASED MEMBER

SM 125 Bruce M. Crawford

As your new Corresponding Secretary, the first thing I would like to do is thank Carol Linn for all her assistance during the transition period. Carol did a fine job over the last eight years and had everything organized very efficiently. I will certainly do my best to continue on in a similar manner.

Second dues notices have been sent out to 85 members and clubs. Anyone who has not paid dues by July 1 will be dropped from the membership roster.

Welcome to all new members. It is a pleasure to have you as part of our organization.

If anyone has moved recently or plans to, please remember to send me a change of address. Many Quarterlys are returned each time because they are undeliverable. The cost of the return postage has gone up, so in the interest of keeping as many costs down as possible, let me know of any change.

Lorna

ANA NEWS RELEASE NEW SLIDE SETS AVAILABLE FROM ANA

The ANA library staff is pleased to announce the addition of twelve new slide sets to the Visual Education Program of the American Numismatic Association. The slide program is popular with member clubs as a source of material for their meetings.

One of the new sets, no. 47 in the series, is entitled "American Game Counters or Spiel Marken" and consists of 60 color slides. During much of the 18th and 19th centuries game counters were used much as we use poker chips today.

C. Fred Schwan has compiled a colorful set on "Military Payment Certificates." With 41 slides, this set describes the scrip issued by the U.S. government for the use of its armed forces stationed abroad from 1946 to 1973 and is no. 48 in the list.

No. 49 is entitled "The ANA Headquarters: Then, Now and Future." The 56 slides comprise a tour through time of the building, showing the phenomenal growth experienced within the present structure and plans for the expanded building.

No. 50 is "Coins and Currency of Early America." With 29 slides, this set is of special interest to beginning numismatists and young people studying Colonial and Revolutionary America.

Sets no. 51 and 52 are the first in a proposed series of five programs on counterfeit detection that will cover some of the most often seen counterfeits. Set no. 51 contains 45 black and white slides on "Key Cents and Nickels," and set no. 52 includes 41 slides on "Dimes Through Silver Dollars."

Set no. 56, "State and Federal Coppers of Mexico," consists of 43 color

slides depicting Mexican state and federally issued copper coins of the 1800's.

No. 57, "The Old Mint of San Francisco: From the Beginning Through the Restoration," showing the history of the second U.S. Mint in San Francisco from the gold rush days through the transformation of the mint building into the present museum.

"Love Token Jewelry," set no. 58, contains 80 slides showing some beautiful examples from this popular field of numismatic collecting.

No. 59 is "Treasury Notes of the Confederate States of America."

Set no. 60 contains just 25 slides on "Russian Copper Coinage" from 1533 through the Communist Revolution, but the copious lecture notes provide a clear historical picture of the background of these coins.

Finally, a very interesting program on "French Assignats — Fiat Money of the Revolution." The 35 slides of this set show notes that were issued during the economically turbulent times of the French Revolution.

All of the slide sets in the ANA Visual Education Program may be borrowed by member clubs for meeting programs or by individual ANA members for

Continued on page 21

Transportation Tokens

by Jeff Heath

If you are tired of paying high prices for coins but you don't want to give up the hobby, then I suggest that you try another area of numismatics that is inexpensive and fun. That area is transportation tokens, also known as vectures. Transportation tokens are metal devices similar to coins issued by various streetcar, railroad, and bus companies to be used as fares on their trolleys, trains, and buses. The tokens were usually good for one fare or trip.

I became interested in transportation tokens when I read an article by Dave Bowers. He told how he collected tokens that were used for old fashioned music boxes known as orchestrions. Since I am interested in streetcars and old trains, transportation tokens became a part of my collecting interest.

Transportation tokens were first used in the U.S. on toll roads and turnpikes in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania during the 1790's. The earlier tokens were used by omnibus and horsecar lines. Eventually the omnibus and horsecar were replaced by the electric streetcar companies which issued their own tokens. Bus companies, which replaced trolleys, used their own tokens, some of which are used today. Tokens were even issued for ferryboats. Tokens are available from all 50 states.

Transportation tokens have been made in various types of metals such as brass, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc and steel. Some were even made in wood, cardboard and rubber. Tokens were made in different sizes, usually between 16mm and 23mm. Some tokens have pictures of buses or streetcars on them.

I mentioned at the start of this article that collecting transportation tokens is inexpensive. Most tokens can be purchased for less than \$1.00. There are, however, some tokens that will cost more because they are scarce. Since there are over 8,000 different tokens, I am sure there will be some that will appeal to everyone. So the next time you are at a coin show or at your favorite coin shop, try to pick up a few of these pieces of history.

Numismatics – 100 years ago

The following article, "Coins and Coin Gatherers" is from a newspaper clipping that was found glued inside an old numismatic book. While reading the article, we found it to be very interesting and thought it would make a good topic for the NASC Quarterly. It was not possible to pinpoint the publication date nor the name of the newspaper, but we believe it was printed in the period from 1875 to 1880 with the year 1877 considered to be most likely.

Coins and Coin Gatherers

The passion if it may be so styled, for gathering coins, is no modern one, but its devotees are comparatively few, and extensive collections in private hands are not numerous. Every collector sees the probable fate of his own carefully gathered treasures, when he receives an occasional catalogue from the dealers in the East announcing the sale of "the large and valuable collection of Mr. Solomon Nummus, deceased," yet each one feels a hope that some member of his family may rise above the common level, and cultivate the "hobby" that has afforded the parent so many hours of pleasant recreation, and preserve the gatherings into a second or third generation.

It is possible that the world would move on its axis without undue friction if the study of numismatics was unknown, and that the average man, if able would continue to discuss three daily meals without questioning whether the coin with which they were purchased was a silver dollar of 1804 or one of 1877; yet the dollars of the former date are rare to excess, and a tyro in the study of coins would be more apt to starve for a day or two with it than turn it over carelessly to his butcher or grocer.

The earliest collection of coins of which we at the present day have any knowledge was that made by Petrarch, who presented a collection of gold and silver coins to the Emperor Charles IV of Germany. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, chiefly the latter, other royal personages found pleasure in the same manner, and Francis I of France laid the foundation for the collection now owned by the French Government, probably one of the finest, if not the finest, in the world. All civilized governments have something of the kind, and the collection in the United States Mint at Philadelphia is well worthy of the examination of visitors to that city. These National accumulations, of course, far exceed those of individuals, yet the latter not infrequently exhibit coins of excessive rarity and great value, and when systematically gathered will afford a student of ancient history or art an opportunity of gaining much information not easily obtained in any other manner, and as National collections are not easily accessible to the whole country, those of individuals may be valuable to their immediate neighborhoods.

The literature in existence relating to coins, medals and kindred topics, is very profuse in the number of writers, but as the editions are generally small, the books within reach are few and unsatisfactory to the beginners in the business, who hardly knows at first what he most desires to obtain, but usually accumulates

a mass of coin with no fixed idea except the one of quantity. And yet it is possible for the sincere student to gain much comfort from a comparatively small collection systematically arranged, and, if carefully gathered, at moderate cost. But if it is desired that the coins shall be in fine state of preservation, there must be provision made for what might be considered as a lavish expenditure of money, for this will be found necessary to secure them.

With a true American feeling the novice will consider a full set of American cents extremely desirable and probably easily obtained. If he is willing to content himself with the ordinary worn and battered specimens that are in circulation his task is not difficult, excepting a few dates which are styled "scarce". But after accumulating these in ordinary condition he sees the same cents in another collection, many of them probably with their original brightness as they fell from the die, or mellowed into a delicious bronze by age, his feelings prompt him to improve his own, and then he is launched upon an unknown sea, and must be ready and willing to place dollars down many times to secure a single cent, and leave his pocket book behind him for a coin that some people would not lift out of the mud.

The earliest American coinage was extremely crude and irregular. It consisted of small round pieces of silver stamped on their faces "N.E. XII" and "N.E. VI", respectively, and these coins are today known as the New England shillings and sixpences. They were first coined in 1652, but as they were subjected to severe clippings by the honest colonists of the Mayflower, they were soon suppressed, and the Pine Tree money was issued in their stead. A battered N.E. shilling will now sell at auction for from \$18 to \$20, and a sixpence for \$10 or \$12. The Pine Tree money is not so rare, yet a shilling is worth from \$5 to \$7.50, if in fine condition; the sixpence \$2.50 to \$3.50, and the threepence nearly as much. What is known as the Oak Tree shilling, so called from a supposed resemblance of the tree on the coin to the oak, is worth a little less than the Pine Tree money.

The coinage of Massachusetts was followed later by issues in the other colonies, but no copper money was coined until many years after the silver above mentioned. Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey are all represented by a coinage of home creation, while that of Virginia was struck in England, and what is known as the Kentucky cent was only an English tradesman's token. The Southern States had the Rosa Americana pieces struck in England, and, like the Virginia coppers, bearing the head of the King, but this money found no favor in the Northern States. The French Government issued the "Colonies Francoises" in 1721, and these pieces are usually known now as "Louisiana cents". The New Jersey cents, with the legend "Nova Caesarea", are common, as are the "Auctori Connec", or Connecticut cents, while those issued by the State of New York are rare, and fine examples sell for fabulous prices. It is beyond the limits of a newspaper article to give more than brief mention of a portion of these Colonial issues, but the seeker after information will find the subject treated at length in Crosby's "Early Coins of America".

The American cent was first coined in 1793. There are issues known as the Washington cent of 1791 and 1792, but these were not, properly speaking, National issues for general circulation. If in good condition these Washington pieces sell for \$5 to \$15 each — according to the variety. The common one, known as the "Unity cent", so named from the legend "Unity States of America", was struck in France; it is dated 1793, and can be obtained in good condition for

twenty-five cents. In 1793 the cent was struck in three styles, or varieties.

The chain cent — with the words "one cent" surrounded by a chain of thirteen links, and this by the legend "United States of America"; the same with the last two letters of the word "America" omitted, and what is known as the "wreath cent", which has a wreath in the place of the chain.

These cents are difficult to obtain in fine condition. In twenty public coin sales from 1855 to 1868, 114 cents of this date sold for an aggregate of \$1,616.81, the highest price paid being \$145. Since the last year mentioned the value of the best specimens has increased rather than diminished, and good examples cost from ten to twenty dollars each. The next date that is noted for its value is 1799. This is due to its rarity. It is said that a large number of cents of this date were shipped to Africa by a Connecticut slaver, and although the records of the mint report a coinage of 904,585 pieces, their rarity is an established fact, fair examples selling at from ten to fifteen dollars each. The cents of 1804 and 1823 are also classed among the rare ones. What is called a fine 1804 has sold as high as fifteen dollars, and an 1823 as high as nine dollars; but it must be remembered that these prices are paid only for cents in an excellent state of preservation. An ordinary 1823 can be bought for twenty-five cents. These dates comprise the most expensive of the list of cents. To obtain proof impressions much larger sums must be paid. In half cents the highest prices are realized for the issues of 1793, 1796, and 1841 to 1848 inclusive. In these latter years none were issued for general circulation, and those occasionally offered are what is known as proofs or impressions from the master dies.

In the silver coinage of America the great center of attraction is the dollar of 1804. This is so extremely rare that its genuineness is doubted by some, but the existence of the dies at the Mint is evidence that some were certainly issued. At a sale in October, 1875, an 1804 dollar sold for \$325, and the same piece has since that time changed hands at the enormous price of \$500. The dollars of 1836, 1838, 1839, 1848, 1854 and 1858 are rare, those of the first three named years being what is known as pattern pieces, and were never placed in circulation by the Government. The dimes and half dimes also have their rare issues, the dime of 1804 being classed as the rarest of all the dimes, and worth about \$10, while the half dime of 1802 has sold as high as \$25.

It must not be imagined that Americans are the only people who will pay such extravagant prices for old coins. They are probably willing to pay more for their own coinage than foreigners are, but the Queen's subjects exhibit a tendency toward high prices when dealing with the rare coins of England. At a recent sale in London a farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200, a half St. Andrew of Robert III \$240, a half tester of gold of Queen Mary \$75, a thistle dollar of Queen Mary \$105, while a gold Lion of Queen Mary of unique pattern sold for \$525. This last piece was due to the extreme rarity of the design, as a lion of the same Queen sold in New York in June, 1876, for \$7.50. The French also have their rare coins, and it is related that at a sale in Paris a five-franc piece of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, and dated 1851, sold for 113 francs. Only twenty-three of these coins are in existence, the balance of the issue having been remelted, and the dies altered, owing to the displeasure of the Prince President with the arrangement of his hair on his forehead, as represented in the coin.

Gold coins as a rule do not stand as high in comparison with their face value

as copper, and their possession is a greater inducement to thievery than the minor coins offer. Probably the rarest in American gold is the Washington piece of 1792, which sold in October, 1875, for \$500. It is a little larger than the old copper cent, but its extreme rarity makes it valuable, no second piece of the kind being known.

Ancient coins are exceedingly numerous, and are not as a rule sold at high figures. The fact that a coin is 1,800 years old does not always carry with it the idea that it must be very valuable. Collectors of Roman coins seek varieties of the different rulers — that is, coins which, while showing the head of the potentate on the one side, mark some important incident of his reign upon the other. In this manner the coinage appears to be a kind of State Gazette. A coin of Tiberius chronicles the restoration of certain Asiatic cities after an earthquake; one of Nero, a certain gift to the people; one of Titus, the subjection of Judea; one of Domitian, the overthrow of Germany; and one of Nerva, the establishment of a "poor Law", by which the cities of Italy were directed to feed orphans and poor children at the public expense. Similar examples of other rulers are numerous, and in these respects the coinage is of historical interest.

Besides coins, or pieces coined by authority of the Government for general circulation, there are other pieces having the semblance of coins that are sought for by the numismatist — metallic cards of business men, rubber cards and medals in various metals, are also gathered, tradesmen's tokens, circulated largely in England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, some of them of beautiful design and workmanship. At the time of their issue they supplied the wants of trade for small change in the same manner that the absence of cents was overcome in America during the early years of the war by the issue of what are now known among collectors as "Copperheads". This city is well represented among collections of these latter pieces, our local workmen turning out large numbers of them. Medals generally display more effort at art than either coins or business cards, and the national series struck by the mint is very handsome.

"Pattern pieces" are struck at the mint while the dies are being engraved, and are usually found in some base metal. They are necessarily scarce and command high prices when offered for sale. They are very interesting as a study, exhibiting as they do the growth of the design afterward adopted for coins that are placed in circulation. The flying eagle, which made its first appearance in public on the nickel cent of 1856, was borne by an experimental coin in 1854, struck in copper somewhat smaller than the old copper cent. Experimental pieces of the same size were struck in 1855, and the following year the first nickel cent, with the flying eagle reduced in size, was issued. About fifty thousand of them were placed in circulation, but they are quite rare, and when in fine condition are worth about \$3.50 each. Their appearance was greeted with considerable derision by the public, the bird was styled a buzzard, and after a couple of years' trial the cent of 1858 was issued with the Indian head. As evidence of the efforts of the Director of the Mint to popularize the coin, no less than twelve varieties of pattern cents of 1858 exist, from which number the one now generally in circulation was chosen.

When the trade dollar was ordered by Congress the engravers at the mint were again taxed to produce a beautiful coin, and the growth of this, as exhibited in the patterns, is a very interesting study. Six pieces were struck in response to suggestions from various persons, none of which are exactly like the device finally

adopted. They are beautiful coins, and a set of them sold in 1875 for \$32.

The motto "In God we Trust" appeared on the patterns of 1861 "God our Trust", and in later years it was modified into its present form.

There are frequent sales of coins, &c., in New York and Philadelphia, and the prices ruling at auction are the usual quotations recognized in estimating the value of the various pieces. After years of pleasant labor, a collector sometimes loses his interest in the further aggregation of coins, or dies, and his accumulation is thrown on the market. After being catalogued the Eastern buyers mail copies of these catalogues to their clients in various parts of the country. The latter forward their bids for such pieces as they wish to secure, and when the day of sale arrives these bids decide the fate of the lot. Local buyers are on hand looking out for stray lots which, for want of competition, are sold low, and in this manner the whole collection is scattered all over the country. Priced catalogues of the sale are preserved, copied for the use of absentees when desired, and they furnish quotations to the world.

Probably one of the largest sales of American coins and experimental pieces that has been held for years will occur about the middle of April, and those curious on the subject can obtain catalogues by applying to Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, New York. Some of them are beautifully illustrated with photographs of the finest and most remarkable pieces, thus exhibiting to the distant numismatist a perfect picture of the choicest coins mentioned in the catalogue.

The Eastern cities probably contain more and larger collections than are owned in the West. Boston, New York and Philadelphia possess advantages for gathering coins that do not exist with us. The latter city contains the parent mint and the gentleman in charge of the cabinet there always take pleasure in discoursing upon coins when they find a visitor with a *penchant* for them. With a loyalty to their country worthy of imitation, they exhibit a strong preference for the coins of America, and delight in pointing out their beauties in the circular case in the center of one of their rooms. Here, in gold, silver, copper, nickel and bronze, are arranged all coins of the mint from 1793 to the present year, and they are a study in themselves.

In Eastern cities the numismatic societies are healthy bodies, especially in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Montreal also has a society of this kind. There are enough people in this city interested in the business to form a healthy organization, and there is no doubt that their coming together for mutual intercourse would be of benefit to all.

With the prevailing stagnation in all classes of business the dealers in coins feel the financial stringency as well as others. Buyers are disposed to reduce their purchases, and their bids for such coins as they wish to secure, and values in general may be said to be shrinking. The common coins show this to the greatest extent, and it is possible that people of moderate incomes who have heretofore purchased rather freely, feel inclined now to postpone further accretions until times are more promising. In the meantime the mints of the world will continue their production of modern coins, while the diggers in Europe will continue the exhumation of ancient coins, and there will probably be plenty to be had for the coming generation.

Mintmark Variations of New Orleans Dimes

by John W. McCloskey

The Liberty Seated dime was struck at the New Orleans branch mint in only 19 of the 55 years that the seated design was used. Production of the dime was interrupted in New Orleans in 1861 with the beginning of the Civil War and was not resumed until 1891, some twelve years after minting operations resumed at the branch facility. Despite its relatively short duration, the New Orleans series contains many interesting and unusual pieces about which very little is known. One of the most interesting features of these pieces is the wide range of mintmark varieties that exist throughout the series. For the 19 dates there are 32 known varieties by date and size of mintmark with three size variations known in four different years. This size variation has caused considerable confusion for both collector and dealer as ways are sought to describe the observed differences. The usual terms of small, medium and large mintmarks are helpful but fail to completely resolve the problem. The difficulty is in relative size because what is called large for one year may be called small for some other year. Such terms also do not adequately describe the size differences within a given year as some varieties are difficult to distinguish without a clear understanding of what to look for on each date. To resolve these problems a table listing all the known size variations of New Orleans dimes is presented along with pictures of those which are the most difficult to distinguish.

The table lists the varieties by measured height of the mintmark. They range from the smallest which measures 0.7mm in height to the largest at 1.3mm in height. It should be noted, however, that some variation in measurement is inevitable due to strike, die wear and overall condition of the individual specimen. Nevertheless, those varieties given in the table represent different die punches used for the dates listed. It is certainly possible that additional varieties will be discovered as it has only been within the last few years that collectors have begun to systematically record such differences. A few comments about die characteristics and relative rarity of the various mintmark sizes will be made for those years where different sizes are known to exist.

1839-O. The size 5 mintmark would have to be the most common of the three known sizes for this year. There are several known varieties with this size mintmark including one with a strongly recut mintmark and another with a completely shattered reverse die. This latter variety is pictured in the Journal and has numerous die cracks running through many sections of the wreath and the lettering on the reverse. This size mintmark is relatively common in average circulated grade and is often available sharply struck in higher grades. The Size 2 mintmark pieces are also relatively common and available in most grades to the interested collector. The Size 6 mintmark for this year is extremely rare and difficult to locate in any grade. Its true rarity is difficult to estimate, however, because it is hard to distinguish from the Size 5 mintmark and the few specimens that are available are likely to go undetected by all but a knowledgeable specialist. The Size 6 mintmark is almost a circle as compared to the Size 5 mintmark which is shaped more like an oval. The best Size 6 specimen I have seen is a golden toned XF. All pieces of this year have the closed bud reverse, the reverse hub used during the first three years of New Orleans dime production.

1840-O. The Size 2 mintmark is by far the most common size of the three



1839-O DIME
SIZE 5 MINTMARK WITH MULTIPLE DIE CRACKS



1839-O DIME
SIZE 6 MINTMARK

NEW ORLEANS DIMES - MINTMARK VARIATION

Date	Size 1 0.7mm	Size 2 0.8mm	Size 3 0.9mm	Size 4 1.0mm	Size 5 1.1mm	Size 6 1.2mm	Size 7 1.3mm
1838-0						X	
1839-0		X			X	X	
1840-0		X	X		X		
1841-0		X	X			X	
1842-0		X	X				
1843-0			X				
1845-0							X
1849-0		X					X
1850-0		X			X		X
1851-0							X
1852-0							X
1853-0							X
1854-0							X
1856-0					X		X
1857-0					X		X
1858-0							X
1859-0					X		X
1860-0	X						
1891-0				X			



1841-O DIME
SIZE 2 MINTMARK



1841-O DIME
SIZE 3 MINTMARK

known varieties of this year. The Size 3 mintmark and Size 5 mintmark are both rare with the Size 3 probably the most difficult to obtain. This date frequently comes weakly struck, especially on the reverse around the rims. I have one Size 3 specimen which would grade Fine on the obverse but the reverse has no rim, weak lettering in places and overall would grade no better than AG. The Size 3 mintmark is only slightly larger than the Size 2 mintmark and difficult to distinguish from the smaller size without pictures or the actual coins for direct comparison. All New Orleans dimes from this year were struck from the no draper obverse dies and from the closed bud reverses.

1841-O. Size 2 and Size 3 mintmark specimens are common for this date and readily available in all circulated grades from Good to XF. All pieces with these mintmarks were struck from the newly revised obverse dies with drapery and the new reverse dies with open buds. The open buds are created by the addition of slits at the end of each of the twelve buds in the reverse wreath. The Size 6 mintmark for this year is very rare and can be considered a transitional variety. This variety was struck using the new with drapery obverse and the closed bud reverse used in the three previous years. All Size 6 specimens I have seen have weakly struck reverses. One particular specimen I own would grade better than VF on the obverse but the reverse has no rim along the lower half of the coin and the letters RICA are barely visible.

1842-O. Size 2 and Size 3 specimens are seen often enough that I would not consider either variety more difficult to obtain than the other. However, as a date I have found New Orleans pieces of this year to be more difficult to obtain in grades above VF than those of the three previous years.

1849-O. Size 2 and Size 7 mintmark varieties exist for this year and are of about equal rarity. A recut date variety exists with the Size 2 mintmark. Rotated reverse errors have been seen on pieces with both mintmark sizes. Pieces of this date are very rare in conditions above XF for both mintmark varieties.

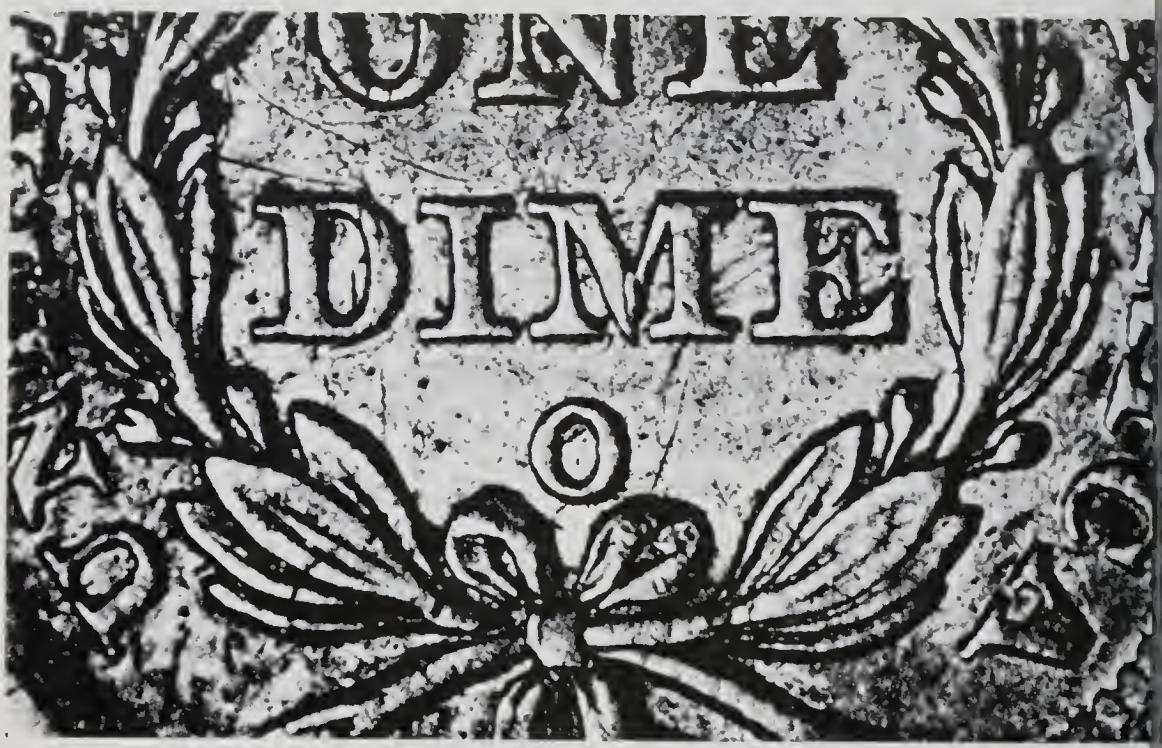
1850-O. The Size 2 mintmark variety would have to be the most difficult of the three varieties if this year, especially in the better grades. The Size 5 and 7 mintmark varieties would appear to be of about equal rarity and available to the interested specialist.

1856-O. The Size 5 mintmark variety is not seen as often as the more common Size 7 variety but both are usually available. There are several recut date varieties that appear with the Size 7 mintmark, one of these having a sharply recut 56 that is very prominent.

1857-O. The Size 5 mintmark variety is much rarer than the commonly seen Size 7 variety. However, I believe the rarity of the Size 5 variety is frequently exaggerated. While the variety is rare, examples of the Size 5 variety can be found with a little searching on the part of the collector.

1859-O. Again the Size 5 mintmark variety is not seen as often as the Size 7 variety but both are usually available.

The table of New Orleans mintmark varieties lists all those that I have seen and personally own. Some auction catalogs provide descriptions that might lead one to believe that other varieties besides those listed might exist. However, I have learned to be skeptical of such statements until the coin is actually produced. The fact is that what is small to one person will be called medium or large by someone else. It is hoped that the listing by actual measured height will resolve some of the labeling problem on mintmark size.



1859-O DIME
SIZE 5 MINTMARK



1859-O DIME
SIZE 7 MINTMARK

Pricing mintmark varieties for sale is a very delicate and difficult task. Even a rare variety does not often command a premium in relation to its rarity because at the present time only a few specialists are interested in the mintmark varieties. As more people become interested in this type of collecting, a price structure will emerge as certain varieties are found to be more difficult to obtain. As a matter of speculation, I would feel that the 1841-O Size 6 variety has the greatest potential to command a significant premium because of the transitional nature of the dies.

The table of mintmark varieties might lead one to speculate about the existence of other varieties that fit the observed patterns. I have my own ideas about some that might exist but no concrete evidence on other varieties. Can anybody document any other varieties? Some of the New Orleans dimes are rare as dates and there may be some concern about added mintmarks in the series. Such altered pieces can be easily detected because of the characteristic reeding used on all New Orleans dimes. All New Orleans dimes that I have seen from the 1838-O through to the 1891-O have 103 reeds. This gauge reeding was never used at any other mint throughout the entire Liberty Seated series and therefore characterizes the New Orleans specimen.

The six pictures of New Orleans dimes were taken by Tom Mulvaney at Paramount International Coin Corp.

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INTERESTED IN WINNING ONE OR MORE OF THESE COINS?

1 - \$20 US	1 - 50 PESO MEXICAN
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3 - \$ 5 US	3 - 5 PESO MEXICAN
15 - 2½ PESO MEXICAN	15 - 2 PESO MEXICAN
1 - KRUGERRAND	
(see Page 30)	

News Release continued from page 9

lectures to schools and civic groups. The only charge is the transportation costs each way.

The collection consists of 35 millimeter slides and written lecture notes describing each slide. Borrowers furnish their own projectors. The ANA glass encased slides are a bit thicker than cardboard mounted slides but can be used in a carousel tray holding no more than 80 slides.

For a complete list of the programs available from ANA, and specific instructions on ordering the sets, write to ANA Visual Education Program, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

PHOTOGRAPHY ILLUSTRATIONS IN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

by G.F. Kolbe

The first known book with numismatic illustrations was printed in Rome in 1517. Since that time, the majority of numismatic books have been illustrated. In these early works, illustrations were usually a vehicle for artistic expression and accuracy of detail consequently suffered. This generally remained the case until mechanical means of reproducing coin illustrations were introduced.

In the early 1800's, the French inventor, Achille Collas achieved excellent results using a medallic-ruling machine. In the United States, a similar machine was developed by Christian Gobrecht and much improved by Joseph Saxton. The excellent illustrations in Eckfeldt and DuBois', "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins", published in Philadelphia in 1842, were produced by Saxton's machine.

But it was not until 1839 that W.H.F. Talbot demonstrated a new way, a method of "drawing by use of the sun", or photography. The rapid demise of the medallic-ruling machine is a tribute to the efficacy of photographic book illustrations.

Some of the numismatic books of this period utilized actual photographs as illustrations, for example, Hobler's "Records of Roman History Exhibited on Roman Coins", published in London in 1860, and, in the United States, the famous article on 1793 cents and half cents by S.S. Crosby, printed in the 1869 "American Journal of Numismatics".

Soon, photomechanical printing processes were developed to reproduce photographs. One plate, which could be used for repeated impressions, was indeed an economy. The term "Photomechanical Process" applies to a method of reproduction where many impressions can be made without further assistance from the action of light. The essential feature of this process utilizes the properties possessed by bichromated gelatine, bichromated albumen, or bichromated bitumen, which becomes more or less insoluble under the action of light. Generally, the photographic image is made capable of giving impressions in greasy inks by typographic or lithographic methods. A discussion of several of these specific photographic printing processes follows. Thanks are given to Jane Lehr, a dealer in early photographic books, located in New York City. Her booklet, "Camera Work", forms the basis for much of the technical information in this article.

CARBON/AUTOTYPE/OZOTYPE

The Carbon Process, as patented by Swan in 1864, came as a result of effort by various experimenters. The permanency of the carbon print relies on the relative stability of the element Carbon. Any color or tint can be added in the preparation of carbon transfer tissue: sepia, charcoal, red or blue, etc.

The transfer tissue, with its gelatine bichromate and tint, is exposed beneath the negative. The image developed on the transfer sheet is pressed on to a print tissue. At this point, the image is reversed. To correct the reversal, a double transfer process was sometimes used. Products for production were produced by the Autotype Company. Ozotype altered the chemistry so that the printin

process could be carried out in daylight and yield a print with finer definition.

Some notable examples of books with Autotype plates are most of the British Museum Catalogues of Greek, Oriental, and Indian coins, and also many of the Sotheby coin auction catalogues issued up until World War II. Autotype plates are no longer printed, since the process was lost during the war.

PHOTOGRAVURE

The photogravure process uses a copper plate, dusted with asphaltium or resin, which is fixed by heat. It is this process which causes the granulation seen in the finished photogravure. Sometimes the granulation is fine and detection of a grain requires magnification. A piece of carbon tissue is printed under a negative and transferred to the copper plate on which the image is then developed. The plate is etched with ferric perchloride baths of varying strengths. After removing the resist, the plate is seen to be etched in different depths in proportion to the tones in the original photography. The plate is then inked and printed in the usual manner.

Most of the illustrations in the American Numismatic Society's "Numismatic Notes and Monographs", and "Museum Notes" utilize the photogravure process. The plates in Dr. William H. Sheldon's first edition of "Early American Cents", published in 1949, were also photogravures.

HELIOTYPE/WOODBURYTYPE

Heliotype uses a bichromate of gelatine plate, exposed and developed as in carbon printing. Development is carried on for several hours, until all the highlights are dissolved. Printing is accomplished directly from the treated gelatine film. The Woodburytype process is the same as Heliotype except that a transfer to a zinc plate is made for printing. Works reproduced using these processes are usually sepia, toned to emulate the rich tone of a fine albumen.

Probably the best known United States book with Heliotype plates is S.S. Crosby's 1875 classic, "The Early Coins of America". Curiously, an additional plate was prepared by Dr. Edward Maris a few years later for inclusion in this work, utilizing the Woodburytype process. Another well known work published with Heliotype plates is Ed Frossard's "Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents Issued Between the Years 1793 and 1857". In this work, the die marriages were hand drawn on the plates in red ink.

COLLOTYPE/PHOTOTYPE/ARTOTYPE

Collotype is also known as phototype, and in slight variation as artotype. It is based on the principle that if a film of bichromated gelatine is exposed to light under a negative and the unaltered bichromated gelatine is washed out, the film will have a similar property to that possessed by a lithographic stone of attracting ink in some parts and absorbing water in others, the water repelling the ink. The discovery of this property was made by W.H.F. Talbot in 1853.

During the process of producing a collotype plate, the gelatine is allowed to dry, producing a reticulation, and thereby a grainy effect. Works in this method vary in quality, but in general, are not as fine as those produced by photogravure,

woodburytype, or the carbon process.

Although most of the illustrations contained in the auction catalogues produced by the firm of S.H. & H. Chapman were contact prints from glass negatives, several of their earlier sales contained Artotype plates. Dr. Sheldon's 1958 edition of "Penny Whimsy" and R.A.G. Carson's "Coins of the World", first published in 1962, are two recent examples of books containing Collotype plates.

HALF TONE

The credit of the idea of breaking up the image into dots by means of a network screen is attributable to W.H.F. Talbot. He proposed it in a patent dated 1852. He used gauze, but also suggested the use of a glass plate ruled with fine opaque lines. This is the means generally used today.

This technique allows type to be printed at the same time the image is being reproduced. It was a major advance, cutting costs of production.

An image reproduced by this method is a series of regularly spaced dots. It is unmistakable from all other methods. However, screens in use vary from 55 lines per inch to 300 lines per inch. The former dot can be seen with the naked eye, the latter not.

The great majority of recent numismatic books and catalogues are illustrated with half tones. This is mostly a matter of economy. Nowadays, the other forms of illustrating books or catalogues are prohibitively expensive. While half tone coin plates are often excellent, they suffer a fault not common to the other processes. Carbon, Gravure, Heliotype, and Collotype plates can be studied under magnification to clarify detail. When a half tone is subjected to magnification all one sees is printed dots.

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Bookshelf Bibliomania

by Jack Collins

I have recently been called, among an assortment of other names, "Bibliomaniac's Bibliomaniac", and not altogether unjustly so. At least part of the reasoning (?) behind the dubbing of such a cognomen lies below. At the peril of your own sanity, read on...

I have encountered a biblio-dilemma of monumental proportions (for me, that is!). The perplexing question that is robbing me of much, much needed beauty (?) sleep is: WHICH IS CORRECT? LEFT-TO-RIGHT, OR RIGHT-TO-LEFT? Should books and catalogs be placed on the shelf in chronological order reading from the left or from the right?

All right, all right... I can mentally hear your collective screams as you read this, all saying, "WHO CARES!!" Well, I, for one am, unfortunately, burdened

with the neurotic weight of such bibliomania trivia, and, therefore, I plaintively ask: "Left or right?" This question has long baffled novice bibliophile and advanced bibliomaniac alike, not to mention the librarians in some of our most revered institutions such as ANS (I thought I said not to mention them!).

Apparently, the ANS is similarly confused on this score, as they concede to using both versions. The books and catalogs on their shelves are placed with the titles reading from left to right. However, whenever you find a volume of several auction catalogs, they are always bound together chronologically from front-to-back, and consequently, when placed upon a shelf would appear from right-to-left. Right? I mean, "Correct?" Are then both versions correct? How about alternating both versions, whereas one row of books or catalogs would be placed on the shelf reading right-to-left, and the following row would read left-to-right?

At this point, I'm sure you're all as thoroughly confused as I am. Therefore, until some kind soul bibliomaniac out there can help me resolve this one way or another, I'm taking all of my books off the shelves and putting them in piles on the floor! Now, then... Should I make the piles face up or face down?

In the immortal words of Thor, the "B.C." comic strip character, who once said, "Arrrragh!!"

Next... The burning issue of whether spine titles should read up or down (frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn!).



"In response to the muddy thinking of Jack Collins on the subject of bookshelf order"

Ha! Any fool knows that the correct way to place books on the shelf is by area of interest, reading from left to right, and with spine titles reading from bottom to top. Unless, of course, the librarian is a left-handed bibliophile (a sub species), in which case the whole process is reversed.

It should also be noted that the foregoing holds true only in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere the Coriolis effect reverses the order once again. This may explain why so little numismatic literature of note has come from New Zealand, Antarctica, and Punta Del Este.

The reader might be interested in the underlying physiology of spine title reading from bottom to top. Basically, it has to do with the left side of the brain having developed language ability and therefore greater mass. Gravitational attraction makes it more comfortable to tilt the head toward the left shoulder as one slides from left to right while perusing the titles in one's numismatic library.

There! Doesn't it seem simple once it has been explained?

John R. Mawhinney

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COLLECTOR PROFILE

LORNA RAE LEBOLD — YOUR NEW CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

On July 18, somewhere in the 20th Century, a girl was born to Paulene and Eugene Jorgenson in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Little did they know she would grow up to serve the Numismatic Association of Southern California as your Corresponding Secretary for 1981.

Lorna spent her early years in Aberdeen, a very quiet town of 25,000, in the middle of South Dakota. Other than the normal happenings for a girl growing up, she developed a great interest in music and collecting material of all kinds including coins. The collecting desire came from her father, who enjoys his coin collection as well as assembling stamps from throughout the world. Apart from coins and stamps, Lorna also has a great interest in blown glass, bells and ships. Lorna received her desire for the piano from her mother, who enjoys to play as well as teach the instrument. She also is an accomplished violinist, but never followed either instrument other than for pleasure as her first love was for nursing.

The love for nursing persisted and after graduating from high school she entered Fairview Hospital School of Nursing in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Three years later she graduated and headed for Denver, Colorado to be near the mountains and snow, which she enjoys. Having spent two years in Denver, she decided to move to Kalamazoo, Michigan and work for Bronson Hospital in the pediatric department. During this period her life was devoted to medicine and her other interests were put on the side line. She became head nurse of the pediatric department and was involved with the burn treatment on infants.

In 1968, Lorna went on a blind date and met her future husband Richard. They were married August 17, 1968 and lived in Kalamazoo until the end of the year when they pulled up and moved to California. Nursing still played an important part in her life, but it now is on a part-time basis. She also has a six year old adopted son Brian, who takes up quite a bit of her time. She still plays her instruments and collects, but on a limited basis.

In 1972 Lorna joined West Valley Coin Club and assisted on many committees of that organization. That was just the beginning, as she joined C.S.N.A., C.E.S. and is a sustaining member of N.A.S.C. Having served on committees for all three organizations, she is the current editor of the C.E.S. Medallion. Advertising Manager and Corresponding Secretary for N.A.S.C.

If you need a job well done and on time, ask Lorna, for you can be assured of the results. We are very lucky to have her as an officer and Corresponding Secretary of N.A.S.C.



THEODORE PATRICK (TED) LOPEZ

by Mary M. Lopez



Ted was born on April 18, 1965 in Barstow, California and is now 16 years old. He is presently a sophomore at Saint Thomas Aquinas High School in San Bernardino, California. Ted is an outstanding student, and in his Freshman year in high school he received the Aquinas Academic Excellence Award for carrying a 4.0 average. He also received the Aquinas Outstanding High School Freshman Student Award as selected by the Freshman class. In his high school sophomore year, he was nominated to represent Saint Thomas Aquinas High School in The Society of Distinguished American High School Students — one of the most prominent high honor societies in America. He is a member of the California Scholarship Federation, a scholastic honor society.

In high school sports, he lettered in varsity track in his Freshman and Sophomore years, and in his Freshman year he received the Coaches' trophy. Ted runs the mile and the two mile. He played Junior Varsity basketball in his Freshman year and received the most improved basketball player trophy. He lettered in varsity basketball in his sophomore year and received all league honorable mention. He played basketball in the 1980 California Interscholastic Federation Championship playoffs.

Ted has been involved in Numismatics (coin collecting) since he was nine years old and is a member of ANA, NASC, CSNA, Fontana United Numismatists, San Bernardino County Coin Club, Upland Coin Club, Riverside Coin Club, Pomona Coin Club, and the Maximilian Historical Society.

Ted has exhibited extensively at local coin clubs, local coin shows, and state coin conventions, and has won many exhibit awards in all categories. He is the only junior numismatist in the State of California to win The Best of Show Award at a State show. He accomplished this in 1978 in San Francisco, at the California State Numismatic annual convention, with a complete set of silver commemoratives of Mexico. In 1979 in Saint Louis, Missouri, at his first ANA convention, he won a second place award in the junior category in the Foreign division with his Benito Juarez silver and gold commemoratives.

Ted was the recipient of the Fontana United Numismatist outstanding junior award in 1977 and received a 20th Century U.S. Type set. He also received the Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award in 1978 at the Numismatic Association of Southern California convention. In 1980 he was honored by the American Numismatic Association at the Cincinnati, Ohio convention by being awarded the Florence Schook Outstanding Young Numismatist Award. He received a beautiful plaque, and a beautifully encased 1924 Saint Gaudens Gold coin.

Ted, a student of Maximilian and Benito Juarez, was privileged to have his article, Mexico's Cinco de Mayo Victory, published in the 1980 November issue of The Numismatist, the official ANA publication.

Ted, an outstanding speaker, has been the program speaker at many of his

local coin clubs. His favorite program topics are Benito Juarez and Maximilia and the Marquis de La Fayette. His collecting interests are modern Mexican, U.S. and the Maximilian era.

Ted attended the ANA summer seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1978 through an ANA scholarship program. He has completed the AN correspondence course, and the ANA Roman coin project. His ambition is to attend the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland and become Naval Air Force Pilot. Ted extends his gratitude to everybody who has assisted him and encouraged him in his numismatic endeavors.

MYSTERY COLLECTOR PROFILE

The pictures below are of one of our more notable members. She has been Chairperson for at least four different committees and has been an elected officer. She resides in the state of California. Her picture has appeared many times in the Quarterly, especially in the convention issues as she is always a willing worker. She is a very active booster of the Junior members. Those clubs should give it away so now the big question is...Who is our Mystery Collector?

We are continuing our series of pictures which terminate in a very familiar picture — one that appeared in every issue last year on the President's page — Nona Moore.

Your Editor was surprised that no one was able to identify the mystery collector and claim our fabulous prize. Either we will have to increase the prize or give better clues the next time!



ANNUAL CLUB WORKSHOP

“New Time – New Place”

A committee composed of Harold Katzman, past-president Nona Moore and Chairman Tom Fitzgerald has been busy planning this year's Club Workshop. Although many details still are being worked out, some changes have been decided. “We're planning a brand new format,” reported Fitzgerald, “including the addition of sessions on exhibiting.” Other changes include a new time and place with the 1981 event scheduled for October 10th in the San Fernando Valley.

In response to many requests, Ben Abelson founded the club workshop in 1971. A number of Southern California clubs were experiencing problems in retaining their membership, finding willing leaders and planning club activities. Yet, others seemed to be prospering. The problem, as then NASC President Abelson saw it, was to find ways of sharing the experiences and ideas of the successful clubs with those not so fortunate. What seemed to be working for club “A” and how did club “B” solve their problems? Ben organized a gathering of club leaders and representatives at the Hilton Hotel on July 24, 1971. Ideas, issues, problems and possible solutions were discussed in an effort to assist all member clubs.

The gathering was so successful that a second Club Workshop was organized the next year. They have been held every year since that date under various Chairpersons and in various locations in the Los Angeles area.

The NASC has continued its efforts to be of service to its member clubs. An outstanding Visual Education library is available to all member clubs, a speaker's list is prepared and kept updated in an effort to provide clubs with qualified and interesting speakers, the gold drawing was organized as a fund-raising event for local coin organizations with no risk to the club and no profits going to the NASC and the Club Workshop is scheduled to assist member numismatic groups to become viable, healthy coin clubs.

The 1981 Club Workshop will be the 11th program in the series. What do the folks who've attended say about these programs? Each year, participants are asked to give their views regarding the day's activities. Some of the comments from the past events include: (1) “Enjoyed it immensely. Learned much from all sessions,” (2) “My first workshop. I considered it very informative and the workshop should be mandatory for every officer of each club,” (3) Every table that I joined offered very interesting discussions. Even though I attended seven workshops, I still learned a lot,” (4) “Come to the workshop next time, no matter if you think you know it all,” and (5) “I would like to commend the NASC for their continued outstanding work on behalf of the membership and the clubs. Well done.”

Although some details are still to be worked out, here is a sneak preview. This year's workshop will be October 10th in the San Fernando Valley and all participants will receive a certificate. The format will be changed with several new topics to be added including one on exhibiting both at the local club meetings and at major coin shows. Also some special surprises for those in attendance are in-the-works.

More information will appear in the Fall issue of the Quarterly.

ANOTHER BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUR CLUB

\$

DOLLARS FOR YOUR CLUB TREASURY “NASC MEMBER CLUBS BENEFIT DRAWING”

The Numismatic Association of Southern California will again offer your club another opportunity to participate in the “Member Club’s Benefit Drawing”.

LOOK AT THIS!!!

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45 GOLD COINS FOR THE DRAWING!!

1 – 50 PESO MEXICAN
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3 – 5 PESO MEXICAN
15 – 2 PESO MEXICAN

1 – Krugerrand

The drawing will be held Saturday, January 30, 1982 at 4:00 p.m. in the Convention Foyer at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA.

Drawing tickets will be 50¢ each or a book of 5 tickets for a \$2.00 donation.

Commissions to member clubs will be \$1.00 for each book they sell. There is no financial risk to your club — there will be no minimum required. Your club will receive this commission even for the sale of one book. The N.A.S.C. will distribute any additional profits to the member clubs in proportion to their sales if practical to do so.

Allocation will be 150 books to each member club. Your club may have more or less. Books will be allocated in groups of 50.

NEW ISSUE



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NASC ACTIVITIES

Sept. 13, 1981 NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA
Dec. 20, 1981 NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA
Jan. 28-30, 1982 NASC 27th Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA

OTHER ACTIVITIES

June 12-14, 1981 Convention of International Numismatics (COIN) Adventurous Eighteenth, Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, 930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA
July 27-August 2, 1981 American Numismatic Association 90th Annual Convention, New Orleans Hilton, New Orleans, LA
August 16, 1981 20th Annual All-Day Collectible Show, California Exonomist Society, Holiday Inn, Harbor Blvd. & Riverside Freeway #91, Fullerton, CA
August 20-23, 1981 SINCON X Convention, Society for International Numismatics, Airport Park Hotel, Inglewood, CA
August 22-23, 1981 23rd Annual Santa Barbara Coin Show. Earl Warren Showgrounds, U.S. 101 at Las Positas Road, Santa Barbara, California. Free admission & badge.
Sept. 17-20, 1981 20th Anniversary Coin Show, Northern California Numismatic Association, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, CA
October 10, 1981 11th Annual Club Workshop sponsored by the NASC. Location – San Fernando Valley, CA
October 11, 1981 16th Annual Coin Show, Downey Numismatists, Downey Women's Club, 9813 Paramount Blvd., Downey, CA
October 18, 1981 West Valley Coin Club Show, Reseda Women's Club, 7910 Lindley, Reseda, CA
Oct. 23-25, 1981 California State Num. 69th Semi-Annual Convention, Sheraton Anaheim Hotel, Ball Road and Santa Ana Fwy., Anaheim, CA

BEREAVEMENT

by Leonora Donald

We bereave the passing of Karl Raymond Brainard. He was the son of Karl M. Brainard, one of the founders of the N.A.S.C. He is survived by his wife Theresa and two daughters, Beverly Jean Sharp and Karleen Essman, five grandchildren and his stepsister Leonora Donald.

Ray was born in Long Beach, California, August 20, 1911. He and Theresa were married in Oceanside, California, December 25, 1933.

In the late 60's Ray retired from the motion picture industry as Property Master. For a short time Ray was a coin dealer. Until his death, Ray and Theresa traveled extensively throughout the United States in their RV. He died in Oceanside, California, March 10, 1981 after a short illness.

Those who knew Ray will remember him for his pleasant smile and congenial personality. He will be missed.

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CALIFORNIA

FREMONT-94536 Cal Wilson 37445 Southwood Dr. Buying numismatic literature. Desire early volumes of "The Numismatist", out-of-print books, 19th and early 20th Century auction catalogs, etc.

WALNUT CREEK-94956 Western Coin Galleries Box 468 Buying and selling full-step Jefferson, as well as all other better grade U.S. coins. Member ANA, PAK, and many California organizations.

WESTMINSTER-92683 Austin Ryer, Numismatist Box 921 U.S. coin auction monthly, mail bid only. Coins for beginners and advanced collectors. Want list specialist. Will buy all U.S. coins, describe and price or send for top price.

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CLUB REPORT

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

NEW MEETING TIMES AND PLACES

Bay Cities Coin Club —

California Federal Savings

Pico and Overland

West Los Angeles, California

4th Thursday, 8:00 p.m.

Fullerton Savings & Loan

12860 Euclid St.

Garden Grove, California

Returns to 3rd Friday

Hacienda Coin & Stamp Club — Rowland Elementary School (Cafeteria)

2036 S. Fullerton Rd.

Rowland Heights, California

4th Tuesday — 7:30 p.m.

SCANS (Southern California Southern California Savings & Loan

Ancient Numismatic Society) — 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd.

Burbank, California

3rd Sunday — 1:30 p.m.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

San Bernardino County Coin Club — Medals were presented to past presidents of this coin club at their annual banquet on January 10th. Nine of the twelve living past presidents were in attendance. They are: Bryan Burke (1948-49); Lloyd Blue (1950-51); Charles Colver (1959-60); Dan Harley (1961-62); Dr. Fred Gutekunst (1965-66); Bill Wisslead (1969-70); Gil Daab (1973-74); John Lenker (1975-76); and Al Hall (1977-78).

Orange County Coin Club — A check for \$790.50 was mailed to the American Numismatic Association Building Fund by this club. This figure represents the amount raised by them from a special one day coin show held January 18th. The Show Chairman was Bill Wisslead, past president of the NASC. Congratulations to this club!

Warnings — Burglaries — (From the Torracoin) — "Burglaries have been on the increase at an alarming rate. Every precaution should be taken. Even if you feel all is secure, take a double look, as you may have overlooked something. You can't be too careful."

Virginia and Wayne Dennis' home was burglarized recently. Taken were complete silver and bronze medal sets. These were all serialized; i.e. Apollo Statehood, Presidents, U.S. Mints, Great Triumph Series, Hawthorne Coin Show etc. Also gaming tokens from all the casinos, including foreign countries. Many coins, proofs and year sets as well as jewelry were taken. The article continues, "Information leading to the arrest or apprehension of the person(s) will be appreciated. Please contact the Dennis' or the Torrance Police Department."

Also taken were very scarce wooden money and 15 volumes of Sam's Coffee Chips (pancakes, cups, restaurant and Bicentennials).

More Thefts — A 1979 brown Dodge van containing a selection of scarce and rare numismatic and philatelic books was stolen in March in Los Angeles.

Owned by UNCAP International Inc., the van was "hot-wired" and driven away by thieves. UNCAP promotes community and business involvement of handicapped persons.

NASC member Harry Storch has been named to head the "Melvin Kohl Memorial Library" of the Society of International Numismatics.

Northern California Numismatic Association — Volume I, Number 1. The president, Mrs. Lillian M. Hooker, proudly wrote, "It gives me great pleasure to announce that the Northern California Numismatic Association now has a Quarterly Journal to bring us closer together, etc." With this statement, the new NCNA Journal was introduced. Called "NCNA Heads and Tails," the editor is Michael S. Turrini and the mailing address is: P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

IN HONOR OF

San Bernardino County Coin Club — "Coin Press" — Taking top honors as the best club bulletin for the fourth time in the last five years (they didn't enter two years ago), this club publication was honored at the recent NASC Convention. Special congratulations are certainly due to editor Virginia Hall.

Bob Devroy and George Baude — These members of the West Valley Coin Club won top honors. Bob Devroy won the "Russ Snyder Exhibitors Award" and George Baude was honored with the "Ruth Johnson Literary Award".

Jeanette Daab — A prestigious club "within" the San Bernardino County Coin Club is the 27 previous winners of the "Member of the Year Award". Each year, they vote for the NEW "Member" and the selection is commemorated with a bronze plate being added to the large arrowhead plaque. The winner for 1980 is Jeanette Daab.

Bill and Elizabeth Wisslead — It was 11 years ago — March 18, 1970, and Bill Wisslead announced to a stunned Charles Colver that "I want you to meet my new bride, Mrs. Wisslead (the former Elizabeth Goodson)." Bill then presented a talk to the Covina Coin Club before leaving with his new bride. Charles says he's never heard Bill talk so fast. Eleven years later, March 18, 1981, the Wissleads celebrated their anniversary with the Covina Coin Club as Bill presented another talk, "Hail Columbia." A special cake was prepared by Ethel Lenhert for the occasion. Congratulations — and he talked slower!

Charles V. and Nora Kappen — These members of the California Exonumist Society from San Jose celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, January 18, 1981.

SPECIAL EVENTS & CLUB SHOWS

San Bernardino County Coin Club reported their January 4th Show a "success". Best of Show Award went to Kay Lenker for her exhibit of "Monies of Japan" with junior Michelle Lopez winning the junior division. The General Chairman was Al Hall, vice president of the NASC.

California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) — On March 14th, the CSNA hosted their 13th annual Educational Symposium. As has been a tradition, a large contingent bussed north from San Diego. Twelve juniors, participants in a scholarship program that included their lunch, special numismatic awards and the banquet were present and taken care of by Barbara Hyde. Chairman Bryan Burke introduced the speakers. They were:

Dale Hewlett - The Graphic History of the U.S. Half Dollar
Peter P. Gaspar - What Can We Learn from the Inside of a Coin?
Richard S. Yeoman - The History of the California Gold Rush as Seen
Through the 1848 "CAL" Quarter Eagle
Larry E. Burgess - Lincoln's Problems Financing the Civil War

NASC SALUTE TO SILVER JUBILEE CLUBS

As has been the custom, we will feature member clubs who have received 25-year membership awards at the recent NASC Convention.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB - NASC # 221

By: Elizabeth L. Wisslead NASC SM #53

The prevailing opinion of the 'ole timers' is that the founding of the Orange County Coin Club was based on a meeting at a cigar stand in Santa Ana, California. Several persons attending later became charter members of the group founded on May 9, 1939. Of the 20 charter members, Herbert M. Bergen, Howard J. Robinson and R.S. Fink are still active.

The object of the club is to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by the acquirement and study of coins, paper money, tokens and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and to foster the interest of youth in the subject; to stimulate and to advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations, and to demonstrate the fact that numismatics is an interesting and educational pursuit.

The programs have been an accomplished fact of high standing numismatic value, and many of the best programs have been given by its own members.

Early meetings were held in the homes of members. Charter Member, Joe Steele, recalled when the club first became so large that it was necessary to find a bigger meeting place. The first such meeting place was a church basement in Santa Ana. We had been holding our meetings in this church basement for some time and one day the headlines of one of the Santa Ana papers read, 'MONEY CHANGERS DRIVEN OUT OF CHURCH', so we had to move.

The club in 1945, moved to the Women's Clubhouse in Brea, and met there regularly until late in 1964. It was then that arrangements were made to secure space in the Assembly Room of the Fullerton Savings and Loan Building, starting in January 1965, and the club met there through December of 1975. In January 1976 the club moved to larger quarters in the Community Room of the Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Building, 320 North Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, California, and meetings have been held there on the fourth Wednesday of each month ever since.

A Tenth Anniversary Edition Booklet was published in January 1949. Silver Anniversary Souvenir Bulletin was published in October of 1964. A bronze medallion, struck in 1964, was established as a So-Called Dollar. Wooden nickels have been struck for the 35th Anniversary in May 1974, the 400th meeting in October of 1971, and the 500th meeting in December of 1981. A Bicentennial Wooden nickel was issued in 1976 to announce the new meeting address at the Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Building in Fullerton, California.

During the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, the Orange County Coin Club was host club for the California State Numismatic Association's Annual Numismat

Educational Symposium held in Fullerton during the month of March.

Saturday, November 4, 1978, was declared by the Orange County Coin Club as HERBERT M. BERGEN Day. Ninety-nine numismatic friends and family members attended the Appreciation dinner held in the Garden Room of the Steak House, Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California.

Four of our Orange County Coin Club members have served as President of the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC): Charles L. Ruby, Ben Williams, James L. Betton and William O. Wisslead.

Three of our members have held high offices in the American Numismatic Association (A.N.A.): Herbert M. Bergen, Ralph A. Mitchell, and Charles L. Ruby.

On January 18, 1981 the Orange County Coin Club sponsored an A.N.A. Building Fund Benefit Coin Show in Fullerton, California. A check in the amount of \$790.50 has been sent to A.N.A. as our donation to the Building Fund.

Officers for 1981 are: Dr. Shelby E. Wagner, President; Louis J. Beretich, Vice-President; William O. Wisslead, Secretary; Walter H. Dittrich, Treasurer. DIRECTORS: Al Brown, Charles Boothe, John J. Hower, Dr. Verner G. Rich, Elizabeth L. Wisslead.

At the close of 1980 our membership was 148. Five new members were added in January 1981.



IDEA BANK

The "IDEA BANK" is a place where ideas will be collected, stored and made available to any interested club leaders. These "ideas" may be withdrawn as needed or you may "deposit" some "ideas" of your own. Send them to P.O. Box 4144, Covina, CA 91723

IDEAS

Northern California Numismatic Association (NCNA) — "Films for Coin Clubs" —

Many free films that are ideal for club meetings are available from two sources listed below. These films require a "school type" project (16mm) and are best shown with as large of screen as is available.

1. Motion Pictures, Bureau of Mines

4800 Forbes Ave.

Pittsburgh, PA 15213

2. Modern Talking Picture Service

149 New Montgomery St.

San Francisco, CA

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

Deadline for the Fall issue of the Quarterly is **August 1, 1981**.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets at National and State Convention to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1518, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 227 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Brentwood S & L, Sepulveda Sluson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Calif. Fed. S&L, 10680 Pico (at Overland), Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 555 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 153 Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Cal. Fed. Savings, 10680 W. Pico Blvd., (corner Pico & Overland), Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 W Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.

BOYLE HEIGHTS JR. STAMP & COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 12:30 p.m., Hollenberg Park, 415 S. St. Louis St., L.A.; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33132, Los Angeles, CA 90033.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., at various member's homes; Mail Address, 51 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail address Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOC.—Meets 2nd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Eroc Hall, 1345 F Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Virginia Dennis, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Church Lab. Bldg., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. Lab 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 311 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Fed. S&L, 50 W. Hillcrest, Thousand Oaks; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1694, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)—Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brande Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., The Recreation Hall, Covina Park, 34 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 2011 Atlin St., Duarte, CA 91010.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Mem. Bldg Senior Citizens Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, P.O. Box 18 Culver City, CA 90230.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB—Meets 1st Tues., 8:00 p.m., 16821 "A" St., Victorville; Mail Address, P.O. Box 213, Victorville, CA 92392.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS—Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., Downey Women's Club, 981 Paramount Blvd., Downey; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

EAST LA COIN CLUB — For information contact Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd Marina Del Rey, CA 90291.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 6072, Glendale, CA 91205.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall No. 772, 16767 Spring St., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12680 Euclid (1 block N. of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

HACIENDA HEIGHTS COIN & STAMP CLUB — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Rowland Elementary School Cafeteria, 2036 S. Fullerton Rd., Rowland Heights; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5398, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

HAWAII STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Meets annually in convention in November; Mail Address, c/o William Lytle, 425 Ena Road, No. 408B, Honolulu, HI 96815.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Crocker Bank Community Room, 1460 E. Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3845, Van Nuys, CA 91407.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 122 N. Detroit, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Valley Fed. S&L Bldg., 21031 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 928, Woodland Hills, CA 91786.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY—Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Prudential Savings Bldg., 1300 E. Valley Blvd., Alhambra; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1341, Upland, CA 91876.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 2 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Fed. S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 9, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, c/o Ed Dolan, 13081 Oak Hills Dr., #223, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank, CA 91504.

LONG BEACH C. C.—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring St. & Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, 3603 La Jara, Long Beach, CA 90805.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Fed. S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 122 N. Detroit St., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Service Ctr. Club House, 440 S. McPherrin, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD C. C.—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m. No permanent meeting place. Call (213) 786-2550 for place of monthly meeting; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets quarterly, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, 1312 York St., San Francisco, CA 94110.

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., No. 20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS OF AMERICA—Meets annually during ANA Convention; Mail Address, Box 589, Artesia, NM 88210.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Sq., Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave., Redlands; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Great Western S&L, 3509 Central Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY C. C.—Meets each Thurs. during school term, 4010 E. Ramboz Dr. L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Edward Rico, Jr., 1458 N. Miller Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90063.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Blue Room Convention Center, 2nd & "E" Sts., San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028 Colton, CA 92324.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 8:00 p.m., California Fed. S&L 360 E. Magnolia (at Glenoaks), Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 505, Montrose, CA 91020.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Glendale S&L, 722 E Colorado Blvd., Pasadena; Mail Address, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L Hitchcock Ave. and State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal Savings, 1700 N Vermont Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 4545 Kingswell, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m. California S&L, Pico & Overland, West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., (exc. July, Aug. & Dec.), 1:00 p.m., Sun Town Hall, Women's Club Room, Sun City; Mail Address, 28151 Portsmouth Dr., Sun City, CA 92381.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 8:00 p.m., El Nido Park, 18301 Kingsdale Ave., Torrance; Mail Address, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.

TRW COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:00 p.m., Wed., 12 Noon, #1 Space Park, R2/207, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, #1 Space Park, R5/2030, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 615 E. First St., Tustin; Mail Address, P.O. Box 11, Tustin, CA 92680.

UPLAND COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Upland Lumber Co., 85 N. Euclid Ave., Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 235 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 790 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri., 8:00 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd., at Sco Ave., Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Rd., Whittier, CA 90604.

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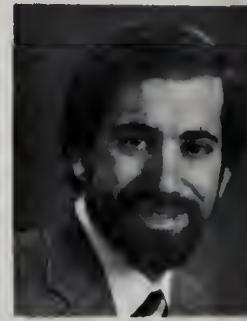


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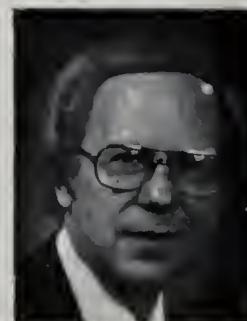


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